It may be assumed also that the leading members of the Government look with favour upon the plan, though nothing can be done without the consent of Parliament. The financial details will require to be closely examined. We believe, however, it can be shown that the bargain would be a good one for the State, if the Government were to take over the existing charges on the property of the Imperial Institute, amounting in all to about 5000*l.* a year for rent, taxes, and interest on mortgage. To replace the University of London in a position equal to that in which it stands at present, if it is dispossessed of the Burlington Gardens estate, would probably cost a good deal more, and it would leave no margin, either in space or in money, for the new work which ought to be undertaken if our educational system is to stimulate and nourish our industries and our commerce. It is, in our judgment, most probable that the conspicuous place in the public eye given to the reconstituted University by its installation in the magnificent buildings of the Imperial Institute, especially if it were to be given the designation of the Imperial University of London, would attract substantial support, on a scale not unworthy of the Empire, both in the shape of liberal benefactions and of the enthusiastic and enlightened co-operation of able men. This policy will in no respect interfere with the development of systematic and organised teaching, for which an opportunity will henceforward be afforded, and for the bestowal of degrees founded on such teaching, but will rather complete and strengthen it. At the same time, a higher value and a wider extension will be secured for the external examinations of the University, which opens its doors to competitors from every part of the Empire. It will not be creditable to the British people or to the inhabitants of London, if there is not an energetic attempt to bring what ought to be the centre of the most advanced methods of education up to the level of the work that has been done not only in Berlin and Leipzig, but in many smaller German towns.

NOTES.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society took place yesterday as we went to press. An account of the meeting and the annual dinner will be given next week.

M. Depéret has been elected a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, in the Section of Mineralogy, in succession to the late M. Pomel.

Prof. D'Arcy Thompson, of University College, Dundee, has been appointed to the office of Scientific Member of the Fishery Board for Scotland, vacant by the resignation of Sir John Murray.

Mr. R. T. Baker has been promoted from assistant curator to curator of the Technological Museum, Sydney.

We notice with much regret the announcement of the death of Dr. G. G. Allman, F.R.S., formerly Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. We regret also to have to announce the death of Mr. Edwin Dunkin, F.R.S., the distinguished astronomer.

The *Southern Cross*, with Mr. Borchgrevink and the other members of the Antarctic expedition under his direction, arrived at Hobart (Tasmania) on Monday. It is expected that the voyage will be continued in a fortnight's time.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the fact that the prize problem of the Naturwissenschaftlich-Mathematischen Facultät of Heidelberg, for a determination of the velocities of various gases and vapours at different temperatures, has been successfully won by Mr. Ernest Stevens, of Brighton, for which he has been awarded the gold medal.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, 112 candidates were elected. This is the largest number elected at any one meeting, and it makes the membership of the Society considerably exceed four thousand.

A violent storm was experienced along the New England coast of the United States on Sunday, and did an immense amount of damage. It is reported that the wind reached a velocity of ninety miles an hour at Block Island.

We learn from the *British Medical Journal* that the monument to Prof. Charcot, which is to stand in front of the Salpêtrière, will be unveiled on Sunday next, December 4, at ten a.m. M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, will preside at the ceremony.

The gypsum boulder, found in the boulder clay of Great Crosby, and described in previous numbers of Nature, has now been finally set up in Islington, Great Crosby. The District Council, advised by Mr. T. Mellard Reade, have had it erected upon a pedestal in the attitude in which it lay embedded in the clay. This was found a difficult thing to do, but the result is most successful, and makes the boulder not only of greater scientific value, but artistically more effective and picturesque.

It is announced in *Science* that the U.S. Board of Ordnance and Fortification has decided to institute an investigation of the possibilities of flying machines for reconnoitreing purposes and as engines of destruction in time of war, and 25,000 dollars of the fund at the disposal of the Board was appropriated for the purpose. The experiments will be carried out under the direction of General A. W. Greely, of the Signal Service, who will have the advantage of the advice of Prof. Langley.

At the meeting of the Society of Public Analysts to be held next Wednesday evening, December 7, an illustrated lecture will be delivered by Mr. A. H. Allen, of Sheffield, on "The use of the micro-spectroscope, and the methods of detecting blood in chemical-legal investigations." Any persons who may be interested in the subject are invited by the Council to attend. Intending visitors, who will not be introduced by members of the Society, are requested to apply for tickets to Mr. E. J. Bevan, Hon. Secretary, 4 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia announces that the next award of the Alvarenga Prize, being the income for one year of the bequest of the late Señor Alvarenga, and amounting to about 180 dollars (36*l.*), will be made on July 14, 1899. Essays presented for competition may be upon any subject in medicine, but must not have been published. They should be received by the Secretary of the College on or before May 1, 1899.

By the death of Prof. Michele Stefano di Rossi, which recently took place at his home at Rocca di Papa, seismologists have lost from their ranks an enthusiastic worker whose name will long be remembered. By his voluminous writings in the *Bolletini del Vulcanismo Italiano*, of which he was editor, and his "Meteorologica Endogena," di Rossi drew the attention of the people of Italy and the world to the importance of studying the ubiquitous movements of the earth's crust; and there is no doubt that it was in great measure the result of this incentive that we now find in the Italian peninsula the elaborate system which exists for seismological investigations. During his later years failing health prevented his taking any active part in the modern developments of seismology; but it was always a pleasure for him to visit the observatory a few steps from his own door, where with Dr. Cancani he could watch and discuss the work of others. The subject to which he devoted the greatest attention was perhaps tromometry, in connection with which he devised many instruments, and made very many thousands of observations. Di Rossi's tremor-recorders are to be seen in nearly all the Italian observatories; whilst the Rossi-Forel scale, as indicating the intensity of an earthquake disturbance, has found acceptance throughout the world.

THE *British Medical Journal* states that the arrangements for providing a school of tropical medicine at the branch hospital of the Seamen's Hospital Society, Victoria and Albert Dock, London, E., are making satisfactory progress. A sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Nairne (chairman), Sir C. Gage Brown, K.C.M.G., Mr. Macnamara, Dr. Lauder Brunton, Dr. Stephen Mackenzie, Dr. Manson, Dr. James L. Maxwell, Mr. Johnson Smith, Mr. William Turner, and Mr. James Cantlie, is now engaged in drawing up a constitution for the school, and defining the curriculum. The new buildings will, it is expected, be completed by October 1, 1899, and it is announced that Mr. Chamberlain intends to preside at a festival dinner to be held during the coming parliamentary session.

REFERRING to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of establishing a school of tropical medicine, the *Lancet* questions whether the branch hospital at the Royal Albert Dock is the best nucleus for such a school. After pointing out that a very small number of persons suffering from tropical diseases have been under treatment at the branch hospital, the *Lancet* remarks: "It is intended that laboratories should be equipped at the new school for the purposes of research. But surely that is unnecessary. Laboratories already exist with every requisite appliance for such work on the Victoria Embankment, at Chelsea, and at certain metropolitan medical schools. Here qualified medical men already attend from all parts of the world, such as Uganda, West Africa, Australia, Canada, &c., and diseases of tropical climates—such as malaria, leprosy, plague, cholera, Madura foot, &c.—have especially been made the subjects of original research. A knowledge of bacteriology is essential to colonial practitioners, but we doubt whether anything would be gained by the establishment of new laboratories, as is laid down in the scheme for the new school."

WE learn from the Trinidad *Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information* that Dr. Morris, superintendent of the Botanical Department for the Lesser Antilles, will have the control of the following stations: Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, and St. Kitts. The Jamaica, Demerara, and Trinidad stations will at present remain independent, and it is proposed to establish a new station at Tobago, which will be under the control of Trinidad.

AT the Meteorological Conference at Munich, in 1891, a Committee was formed for the establishment and direction of stations for special cloud observations, and at the meeting of the International Meteorological Committee at Upsala, in 1894, it was decided that regular observations should be made during at least a year, commencing with May 1896. Dr. Hildebrandsson, director of the Upsala Observatory, has just published the observations made there during that period, consisting of nearly three thousand measurements of heights and velocities, of which 1635 have been made by means of photography. The discussion of the results shows that the annual variation of the mean height of the clouds is very pronounced, with a maximum during the months of June and July, and a minimum during winter. During the summer season the mean height of the cirrus is 8176 metres, and of the cumulus 1685 metres. The heights of the upper and middle level clouds are lower than at the Blue Hill Observatory in Massachusetts, while the lower forms are at nearly the same level; this is probably a natural effect of the difference of position of the two stations. The velocity of the upper clouds is greater than that of the lower, and the velocity of all clouds is greater in winter than in summer.

THE *Dublin Journal of Medical Science* for October contains an interesting address delivered at the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, by Dr. J. W. Moore, entitled "Ireland, its Capital and Scenery," in which a trustworthy summary of the climate of Dublin is given, based upon a long series of observations made partly by Dr. Moore himself, and partly collected from other sources. He states that the climate of Dublin is, in the fullest sense, an *insular* one, free from extremes of heat and cold, except on very rare occasions. Since January 1865, the extreme readings of the thermometer in a properly protected screen have been 87°·2, in July 1876, and 13°·3, in December 1882—a range of 73°·9. But these values are very exceptional; the average annual range of mean temperature is not quite 20°, viz. January, 41°·1, and July, 60°·3.

Industries and Iron of November 25 is a special motor-car number. Numerous kinds of motor vehicles are described, and the facts brought together show that automobile locomotion has passed through its first stage of experimentation, and is now emerging into a strictly practical stage of definite manufacture. The extension of this kind of traffic last year appears to have been relatively greater than in the previous year. Apparently but little has been done to improve electrical motor vehicles during the past twelve months. In steam vehicles, on the other hand, the advance has been great; England being at the front in this section of self-propelled locomotion. In the construction of vehicles propelled by means of petroleum spirit motors, the advance is quite as noteworthy from a constructional point of view, for British makers are exporting such vehicles to all parts of the world, as well as keeping their factories fully employed in turning out vehicles for home requirements. In regard to engines taking power from explosive admixtures of the vapours of paraffin oils in conjunction with air, there has been little advance. The difficulty which has yet to be overcome is in regard to the fumes of the gases exhausted from the cylinders. Kerosene has, however, proved a most useful servant when used as fuel for steam generators.

WE learn from *Science* that Prof. J. K. Rees, of the Columbia University Observatory, has received recently, from Miss Catherine W. Bruce, of New York City, means for building a special photographic telescope. This instrument will be mounted at Helsingfors, and will be employed by Dr. Donner to make polar trail-plates for Dr. Jacoby, in accordance with the plan suggested by him lately at the Astronomical Conference in Boston. Miss Bruce also sent Prof. Rees funds for carrying on the computing work of the observatory. Dr. H. S. Davis, in his work on the re-reduction of Piazzi's star catalogue, has been generously aided by the same liberal giver.

MR. A. W. CLAYDEN'S model of the world, constructed to illustrate the production of ocean currents by constant winds blowing upon the surface of the oceans, is very well known. A large model of this kind, measuring six feet by four, has been made in aluminium by Messrs. Philip and Sons for Mr. Samuel Hordien, of Sydney, who proposes to present it to a museum in that city. An interesting addition to the model is a simple means by which the artificial monsoons can be made to blow separately upon the water, so that the difference of direction of oceanic movements in the monsoon area during the prevalence of these winds can be exhibited.

IN the *Journal de Physique* for November, M. André Broca discusses the use of india-rubber supports for isolating physical apparatus from earth-tremors. He points out that when galvanometers, or other apparatus having movable parts, are supported in this way, the disturbances, so far from being reduced, may in some cases be increased tenfold. This is due to synchronisation of the periods of free oscillation of the supported apparatus with the periods of the disturbances, and this synchronisation is only intensified by the rubber supports. On the other hand, when the apparatus consist entirely of rigid parts, as in optical experiments, there is no better way of ensuring steadiness than by placing the optic bench on a heavy table whose legs rest on four blocks of india-rubber.

DR. H. F. MOORE, of the United States Fish Commission, is reported by *Science* to have been making a careful examination of the physical conditions of Great Salt Lake, with a view to determine its adaptability to oysters and other salt-water and brackish-water animals. While it is known that the salinity of the open lake is so great as to preclude the possibility of the acclimatisation of useful marine animals, it has been suggested that there are certain bays or arms of the lake, in which rivers discharge, where the density is lowered to a point somewhat less than that of ocean water, and where it may be possible for clams, oysters, crabs, terrapins and such animals to survive and multiply. Dr. Moore has not completed his inquiries, but it may be said that the outlook for an augmentation of the aquatic food resources of this region is not very promising, the amount of fresh water entering the lake being subject to great variation, and the existence of a natural food supply for the introduced species being uncertain.

OWING to the thoroughness of the investigations made on the *Challenger* and other deep-sea explorations, our knowledge of the deposits of ocean depths is, if not more extensive, more coherent and better generalised than that of the more complex and changeable deposits in the shallower coastal waters. Great interest therefore attaches to the systematic exploration of the Irish Sea bottom, now being carried on by the Liverpool Marine Biological Committee, of which an instalment appears in the recent number of the *Proceedings* of the Liverpool Geological Society. Messrs. Herdman and Lomas describe and classify forty-four dredged samples, and discuss some of the general questions raised. Among other things the rottenness of many aragonite shells as contrasted with calcite shells, and the general occurrence of organic remains in a drifted condition, rather than *in situ*, are of special geological interest. The authors remark that "a place may be swarming with life and yet leave no trace of anything capable of being preserved in the fossil state, whereas in other places, barren of living things, banks of drifted and dead shells may be formed, and remain as a permanent deposit on the ocean floor."

AN essay on certain eruptive rocks from the Transvaal, and on other South African rocks, forms the inaugural dissertation submitted by Mr. J. A. Leo Henderson to the University of Leipzig, in order to obtain the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. It is published by Dulau and Co. The rocks to which attention is specially directed are the olivine-free Norites, Gabbros and Pyroxenites of the Transvaal; and it is remarked that the Norites of the Zwaartkoppies range (hitherto termed Gabbros) have mutually intergrown or interlocked rhombic and monoclinic pyroxenes. Attention is also drawn to the occurrence of Anorthoclase rocks of the holocrystalline as well as porphyritic facies. These latter are free from quartz, and therefore correspond to the Syenites, being evidently the link between the Syenitic and Granitic rocks on the one hand, and the Diorites and Diabases on the other. For these holocrystalline and porphyritic types of rock respectively, the author suggests the names of "Hatherlite" and "Pilandite," from the localities (Hatherley and Pilandsberge) where they have been met with. Förster's name of "Pantellerite" applies to the volcanic equivalents of these rocks. The essay is illustrated by five plates.

THE old maxim of "If at first you don't succeed, try, try try again," is a very good one to keep in mind when endeavouring even to produce anything good in the photographic line. Success has at last rewarded the efforts of Mr. J. E. Johnson, who has been experimenting since the year 1886 in the manufacture of half-tone cross-line screens for use in the production of process-engravings. Many of us admire the really beautiful reproductions that are of every-day occurrence in our illustrated publications; but how few are there who inquire into the processes by which such illustrations are made possible. If our readers are interested in this kind of work, let them take an illustration by one of these processes, and apply to it a small magnifying glass and examine the texture, so to speak, of the detail. Several excellent illustrations are reproduced in *The Process Photogram* for November, and are accompanied by the first of a series of articles which describe the British half-tone screen: the word "British" is here used because, until quite recently, the whole of the manufacture of these screens was in the hands of Mr. Max Levy, of Philadelphia. The screens which Mr. Johnston has succeeded in making indicate an important departure in British manufacture, and they are capable of doing very fine work. A great amount of money has already been unsuccessfully spent by British, German and French machine-rulers to produce satisfactory half-tone screens, and it is satisfactory to be able to record the fact that a British firm has thoroughly solved the problem. The above-mentioned article, and those that will follow it, give some technical particulars of these new screens, and will be found very interesting. Incidentally we may mention that the *Photogram* for November is full of interesting matter and the usual well-reproduced illustrations.

AN illustrated paper on the ruins of Xkichmook, Yucatan, prepared by Mr. E. H. Thompson, has been published by the Field Columbian Museum, under the auspices of which the archaeological investigations described were carried on. Excavations were made at many points, walls were uncovered and traced, cisterns were cleaned out, graves were examined, and many objects of art were procured. Pottery and flaked stone implements were plentiful, but polished implements and specimens of sculpture were exceedingly rare. Mr. Thompson remarks that at Xkichmook and elsewhere in Yucatan he has never found a single obsidian implement, except slender blades that probably served as knife blades. At Xkichmook he found more plentiful traces of the ancient fabrication of flint implements than in any other group of ruins. With the exception of a celt fragment made of nephrite, not a single polished stone implement was found.

A CATALOGUE of more than two hundred pages, containing particulars and prices of books and papers offered for sale, has just been issued by Messrs. Dulau and Co.

A POPULAR account of Etna and some of its eruptions, illustrated by several reproductions of photographs, and a contour map of the central crater, is contained in a brochure by Prof. Albin Belar, just published at Laibach. The description has been reprinted from the *Laibacher Zeitung*.

DR. R. V. WETTSTEIN has reprinted, from the *Transactions* of the (German) Bohemian Association for Natural Science and Medicine, an interesting paper on the means of protection of the flowers of geophilous plants, *i.e.* those in which the flowering branches are formed beneath the surface of the soil.

THE first of a series of papers on new or imperfectly known species of earthworms collected from various parts of the Japanese empire is contributed to *Annotationes Zoologicae Japonenses* (October 10) by Prof. Seitaro Goto and Mr. Shinkichi Hatai.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, & Co. have published an English edition of the very interesting "New Astronomy," by Prof. David P. Todd, recently reviewed in NATURE (vol lviii. p. 173). The volume is profusely illustrated, and contains descriptions of a number of ingenious devices to illustrate astronomical phenomena.

A VOLUME entitled "Notes on Water Supply," containing, among other matters, references, tables, notes, memoranda, and detailed advertisements in relation to water-works engineering, has been prepared by Mr. J. T. Rodda, and is published by Messrs. King, Sell, and Railton, Ltd. The work will be found useful in indicating what water-works appliances are in the market, and their usefulness in modern distribution of water supply.

Two publications of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Division of Biological Survey) have reached us:—"Life-zones and Crop-zones of the United States," by C. H. Merriam, the Chief of the Survey; and "the Geographical Distribution of Cereals in North America," by C. S. Plumb. Both are illustrated by a coloured map of the States (including Cuba), showing the delimitation of the "Life-zones"—the Boreal, the Transition, the Upper Austral, the Lower Austral, the Gulf strip of the Lower Austral, and the Tropical zones.

MR. BERNARD QUARITCH announces that the first volume of the work on the zoology of Egypt, with which Dr. John Anderson, F.R.S., has been engaged for some time, is now ready. As the result of five years devoted to collecting, 1500 specimens of reptiles and batrachians were brought together, of which more than 1400 were permanently preserved. The formation of this collection was the first step towards the preparation of the volume on "Reptilia and Batrachia" now published; for these groups were so poorly represented in the museums of this country and of Europe that it would have been impossible to have derived from them any just conception of the extent of these constituents of the Egyptian fauna. Only 100 copies of Dr. Anderson's work have been printed. Purchasers of the first volume, now available, do not bind themselves to take further volumes.

SINCE the discovery by Graham, in 1856, of the remarkable property of palladium of absorbing hydrogen, many researches have been carried out with the object of throwing some light upon the relations existing between the metal and the gas, and with the result that there are nearly as many different views as experimenters. From the theoretical discussion, there would at first sight appear to be no difficulty in distinguishing experimentally between the alloy or solid solution hypothesis and the view that a definite compound, a hydride, is formed. The pressure-concentration curve, in particular, would be expected to decide at once between these two views. But the application of this method is rendered difficult, if not useless, by the fact that the shape of the curve varies greatly with temperature. At 100° C., for instance, the horizontal portion required by the hypothesis of Pd_2H being present is well marked (Troost and Hautefeuille), but at 200° C. no trace of this is present. Of the electrical methods tried, the most recent is that of Dr. J. Shields (*Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, vol. xxii. 169), who examined the electro-motive force of the concentration cell, palladium-hydrogen (weak) / dilute sulphuric acid / palladium-hydrogen (strong), where the concentrations of the hydrogen were weak and strong at the two electrodes. The electro-motive force of the cell was found to be zero, or nearly so. This is opposed to the solid solution hypothesis, and agrees better with the view that a definite chemical compound is formed.

THE additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a Diana Monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*) from West Africa, presented by Mrs. M. Riach; a Guinea Baboon (*Cynocephalus sphinx*, ♂) from Africa, presented by Captain Armitage; a Smith's Dwarf Lemur (*Microcebus smithi*) from Madagascar; a Crab eating Opossum (*Didelphys cancrivorus*) from Tropical America, two One-wattled Cassowaries (*Casuarius uniappendiculatus*) from New Guinea, a Common Rhea (*Rhea americana*) from the Argentine Republic, deposited; a Tesselated Snake (*Tropidonotus tesselatus*) European, purchased; a Yak (*Poephagus grunniens*, ♀), a Llama (*Lama peruana*, ♀), born in the Gardens.

OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN DECEMBER:—

December 2.	Venus at maximum diameter 63″·4.
3.	Mercury at greatest E. elongation (21° 3′), and visible after sunset.
5.	20h. 2m. to 21h. 11m. Occultation of 55 Leonis (mag. 6) by the moon.
6.	12h. 54m. to 13h. 24m. Occultation of ϵ Leonis (mag. 5·1) by the moon.
10.	8h. 42m. Minimum of Algol (β Persei).
10-12.	Meteoric shower from Gemini (Radiant 108° + 33°.)
13.	Neptune 52′ N. of ζ Tauri.
13.	5h. 30m. Minimum of Algol (β Persei).
14.	19h. Neptune in opposition to the sun.
15.	Mars. Apparent diameter 12″·6. Illuminated portion of disc 0·951.
15.	Jupiter. Apparent diameter 30″·2.
19.	3h. 0m. to 3h. 46m. Occultation of κ Piscium (mag. 5) by the moon.
23.	9h. 4m. to 10h. 11m. Occultation of 47 Arietis (mag. 5·9) by the moon.
27.	11h. 38m. Middle of a total eclipse of the moon. The total phase endures from 10h. 57m. to 12h. 27m., a period of about 1½ hours. The magnitude of the eclipse will be = 1·383, the moon's diameter being considered = 1.
29.	10h. 1m. to 11h. 16m. Occultation of ζ Cancri (mag. 5) by the moon.

A NEW COMET.—Two telegrams from Kiel announce observations of a new comet discovered by Chase.

The first from Newhaven, dated November 24, gives the position of this object on November 14, 12h. 38m. Newhaven time, as R.A. 10h. 7m. 4s., and Declination + 22° 55′; the motion being + 1m. 36s. in R.A., and + 4′ in Declination. It was described as "faint."

The second telegram, dated November 25, gives an observation made by Coddington on November 23, at 17h. Lick time. The Right Ascension then was 10h. 21m. 48s., and the Declination + 23° 37′

NOVEMBER METEORS.—The observations of the November meteors have been very much hindered owing to the extremely cloudy weather that has prevailed nearly everywhere. There seems, however, to have been greater success with the Leonids on the night of the 13–14th of last month. M. Janssen (*Comptes rendus*, November 21) eliminated cloudy weather by going up about 200 metres in a balloon at two o'clock on the morning of the 14th.' M. Hausky, who was with the party, observed the constellation of Leo, while the others took different portions of the sky. Between 2h. 45m. to 4h. 30m., however, only 25 Leonids were recorded. It is stated that next year ascensions on a large scale will be organised. At the Observatory of Lyons the weather was very favourable, and some useful observations were made by M. André and Guillaume. The former observer, in a watch lasting from 8h. to 12h. 15m., observed 34 meteors, 22 of which he estimated as Leonids. M. Guillaume, from 13h. 4m. to 16h. 5m. saw no less than 134 in three hours, which is about 45 meteors an hour. The radiant point he deduced was 155° + 18°.

PARALLAX OF η PEGASI.—In this column for September 10 last, we gave a brief note concerning the determinations of the velocities in the line of sight of the variable η Pegasi, made by Prof. W. W. Campbell. Concerning the parallax of this star, Mr. C. E. Stromeyer writes to us and suggests that "photographs or micrometric measurements of the position of this star should be taken at periods when its velocity in the line of sight